# POETRY.

NEVER.

A melancholy child of grief, With bright hopes dimmed forever, Thus sadly sought, not found relief, From blighting, blighting : There is no endless never bern, Earth's pever is not mover; Each vanished joy will reappear,

Such hope though sweet is saily false Some joys are only tasted here ome hideous sine are sinned on earth That come to cure us never, Some life-enduring griefs have birth That murder hope forever.

Along life's thorny, crucked way. How many nevers grieve us! Fate takes our living friends away, And death's flerce shafts becease us Each year we take our weeping leave Of precious hopes long cherished: Each evening digs the gaping grave Ah, and the stricken, sorrowing heart,

Though hopes of honven may fill it, Of griefs that daily kill it Ah! weary is the longing soul, Though heaven at last may bless it, That hungers still for earthly bliss, Yet never may possess it?

To sorrows, too, we bid adien, To pain and pleasure blending, Each passing day brings evils new, And each makes evils' ending. Or starte regrets the saddest; And cines in heaven's claddest

## versal Exposition of 1867.

they have little confidence in the abilities or armament. or science of such doctors, and are fond of pretext, and make a constant and injuditheir first inquiry is concerning the fees he will charge, and the unfortunate disciple of Esculapius has to enter into a long controversy, and reduce his original charge before he is allowed to exercise his profession. As this, under ordinary circumaphrodisiaes, compounded by certain physicians, whose talents are also recommended for the manufacture of abortive

There is, bowever, in the Emperor's bousehold, a sort of organization of med. ical service; and no less than a score of rin order, from the second to the lowest class, are attached to the Palace. The utter a single word, and if information be are some complete collections said to exist required they ask it from the eunuchs on in China, which have not yet been suffiduty. As far as the Emperor is concerned, ciently studied. they are able to see his serene face, and stances. There have been, nevertheless, their art. some marvelous cures effected, for which

college where students are admitted. What do they teach? Neither anatomy, pathology, nor experimental therapeuties. The student has to learn by heart an old book. such as we have seen at the Exposition, and when he can recite and transcribe it, he is prepared for his examination, after which he enjoys the invaluable distinction of wearing the gold button, and becomes a Mandarin of the lowest order; but no special privilege, as a physician, is attached also employ glass in the manufacture of to his diploma. He might have exercised that profession just as well before as after his examination, and that without meeting cock feather is but a kind of decoration dom. The effect of the gold button consists in inspiring the public with a little In the houses, the windows are generally more confidence in the knowledge of the without glass-panes, instead of which wearer therof, who, in return, does not fail mica, or a sort of transparent paper is to increase his charges.

We have been somewhat prolix on this ophthalmy, cutaneous diseases, small-pox, required by such an important subject, and many others. All along the coast of turn our attention to the Japanese Emsick, and they have lately introduced vac- already done in regard to China. cination at Shanghai. People begin to flock to their doors; the rich send for

review do not permit. Poverty is almost general in China. In Pekin, there are more than 70,000 mendicants, organized as a corporation, in the same manner as the Truncts of the Middle Ages. Camping at the very foot of the Imperial Palace, as in a sort of Cour des Minneles, (so well described by Victor Hugo, they wander about in the daytime, through the city, and obtain by intimidation, and if necessary, by violence, the alms of the passersby. All those beggars are, more or less, afflicted with horrid diseases; and to meet such a call on public charity there are only a dozen asylums, greatly deficient in dimensions, where a few hundred vagabonds find a common shelter for the night, and at certain times, a small allowance of rice and coals. By a special provision, old people get a gargient in the winter, and a fan in the summer. The public treasury, poor as it is, and badly administered, can not do more, while private charity is smothered by selfishness and avarice-two national defects.

Besides the medical volume, there was at the Exposition a book on the military art. The French troops at Palikao had an easy triumph over Chinese tactics, but although the Government have been able to ascertain the superiority of Europeans. not only when they had to fight against them, but also when the auxiliary corps. commanded and organized by foreign officers-English, Americans and Frenchenabled them to subdue the insurrection of the Taipings, and to retake Nankin,-China and Japan at the Uni- despite all this, the Chinese Government. far from following the example of the Japanese, their neighbors, have shown However ignorant the Chinese may be, little desire to imitate European discipline

The Chinese have no military tendency; being their own physicians. They are their institutions, no less than their cuswont to apply medicaments on the slightest toms and manners, are favorable to the occupations of peace. It may also be said cious use of the drugs they carry about that under the present form of government, with them in a medicine chest. If, in extraordinary cases, they call in a physician, selves strong enough, or sufficiently prepared, to undertake any change in the army.

We should be left in complete ignorance

of Chinese artistic genius, were it not for some very fine specimens of porcelain ware some very line specimens of porcelain ware exhibited, which differ very little from those we are accustomed to see in the physicians, who are, at the same time, apothecaries and druggists, and sell their own prescriptions, are too often prone to become active auxiliaries to vice, and even to crime. The streets of Pekin are full of placeards extolling the virtues of certain aphrodisiacs, compounded by certain physicians. As this, under ordinary circumstances, is far from being lucrative, the exhibited, which differ very little from those we are accustomed to see in the Parisian shop windows. We know that the manufacture of porcelain is an indigence of these rearing, plunging, fiery discovered watering place, scated upon one of these rearing, plunging, fiery discovered watering place, scated upon one of these rearing, plunging, fiery discovered watering place, scated upon one of these rearing, plunging, fiery discovered watering place. No enterprise can succeed without it starts on wheels, and the the less of them the more certain of success. The new temperance party is to be run on a "by-circle"—a big wheel before, a smaller one behind—a Russell-opede—backwards. Great is velocipede, and we must have one. facture of earthenware and bricks; that of faience and porcelain was discovered, but it was in the time of the Tsin dynasty (3d century A. C.), that the ceramic art had attained its perfection in that part of the East, and it may be said of Chinese physicians, who have a rank in the Mandavalue. The different dynasties which succeeded each other on the throne, adopted two first in rank—physicians entitled to trace out on the paintings of the old vases the blue button, and belonging to the the insensible varieties of costumes and second class of Mandarins—are the only manners for a space of time extending ones allowed to visit the Emperor; but while in his presence they are forbidden to

The paintings on porcelain give an idea from the appearance of his angust phys- of nothing but the decorative art, as it is iognomy, to draw some inferences and form understood in China; the painted or emsome opinions, but such is not the case broidered screens do not afford any more when they have to attend on the Empress, information on the true state of the art of or one of the women of the harem. The painting in that country, and yet, besides arm of the invalid is the only thing visible the artists whose rice-paper colored picto the profane gaze of the health officers; tures are so well known in Europe, there that sacred arm is stretched out from are some painters who have successfully amidst the many folds of a thick curtain, engaged in landscape or portrait painting. and the physicians are not permitted to but of these we had nothing at the Expofeel the pulse of their unknown patient sition wherewith to judge of their talent, except under the most pressing circum- or of the method in which they exercise

The manufacture of glass must have the unconscious physicians were rewarded been shown to the Chinese by the Miswith titles and lucrative employments.

Those Imperial doctors keep a medical have not developed it. In Canton, they have not developed it. In Canton, they make some thin panes of glass, the main use of which is to replace the paper on the lanterns that are one of the chief ornaments of their houses. We saw some of these lanterns at the Exposition that were very pretty to look at, with their square frames of indented wood, their carved open-work, and the long silken tassels hanging from their sides. They the colored knobs that are screwed on the cone-shaped bats of the Mandarins, in manif.

subject, because it seems to us that Eu- Exposition, speak of other products of ropeans and Americans, uniting their efforts to dispel the general ignorance of the of all kinds, which, in a commercial point people, can render them immense service, of view, are worthy of our most earnest for which they will gain trust and sympa- attention, but as we shall find the very thy. How many common diseases the same articles in the Japanese Department, Chinese doctors are unable to deal with! we will, before entering into the details China, and at Pekin, English and French pire, and give, on the internal state of the physicians have established dispensaries, country, its government and customs, all where they gratuitously administer to the the information we possess, as we have

flock to their doors; the rich send for them; and a large quantity of medicines, which can not be prepared by the Chinese apothscaries, is imported from abroad. We would have liked to give some information concerning Chinese hospitals, or what are termed such, but the limits of this heief

#### Velocipediana.

Locomotion is the main-spring that propells the Yankee nation. The chief end and aim of man in this country is to "go it." And we are going it—on four wheels, on three wheels, and two wheels. Some Yankee, more inventive than his fellows, will yet devise a plan for going it on one wheel, and then all additional wheels will be voted out of fashion and out of nae as superfluous. We are just now in the midst of the two-wheeled manin, and an individual that cannot afford to risk his neck in the effort to outstrip competition in the glorious pastime not afford to risk his neck in the effort to outstrip competition in the glorious pastime of running down eiderly gentlemen and into the expansive folds of admiring crinolined femininity, don't pass for much. It requires hard labor, long practice, and an abundance of patience to become master of the art of two-wheeled propulsion astride of a wire, but then the reward is to be considered.

but then the reward is to be considered.
Success is promotive of science, the arts, and
as we have just learned, of agriculture.
At the recent meeting of the Executive
Committee of the State Agricultural Society,
the preliminary steps were taken to bring
this valuable invention to the favorable nothis variable invention to the award of pre-tice of agricultuists, by the award of pre-miums for the best velocipede. Precisely what relation the velocipede has to the cul-tivation of cereals, the breeding of stock, or the promotion of horticulture or florticulture, we are not informed, but as the wisdom of such eminent farmers as Whitter J. Baxter, K. C. Barker, and M. E. Crofoot, is above question, we presume the information may be obtained at the ticket office on the fair ground during the exhibition. Last year the Society promoted its interests and replenished its treasury by adding to its attractions a foot-race between several Indians and a white man, in which the white man not only came our second best, but with but little of the breath of life left in him. He was neither "by-circle" nor "tri-circle" we are not informed, but as the wisdom He was neither "by-circle" nor "tri-circle" enough to beat the savages, but from the ac tion of the Executive Committee, this year, in providing a velocipede show, the inference is that the farming community gained great information to aid them in the pursuit of agriculture in witnessing the race.

The Committee ought not to have stopped with a purpose reserving for the best said.

with a simple premium for the best veloci-pede. They should have done something to encourage the use of it. It would have been a good thing to have provided the different viewing committees with them. A large viewing committees with them. A large number might be provided and rented out, number might be provided and rented out, for the benefit of the treasury, to visitors to the fair, and quite an improvement might be made in the short-horns and the various breeds of horses, by awarding premiums for wheel-barrow races, jumping jacks, fat ba-bics, living skeletons, and double-headed

There is no use in trying to plod along in the old way. Walking is getting to be "vulgah," and he or she that cannot wriggle a by-circle is no body. Why, Henry Ward Beecher strides one daily, and "our noble Senator" is foregoing his cups so as to be able to keep his balance on one. It is vulgarly stated that some fellow, somewhere "walked off on his ear," but it is certain that such a manner of locomotion can never become fashionable until a wheel or two is added to the accomplishment and a new coined word, ending in "cicle," given to it. And then the exercise is so graceful. For a moment imagine the symmetrical form of our "noble Senator," doubled to the outline of a Grecian bend, of a moruing, weaving and pawing his way to his seat in the Senate; or the graphic delineator of the magic beau-There is no use in trying to plod along in

ABOUT A DRESS-WHAT THE FEMALE WOILD SAID ABOUT IT.—An interesting trial was commenced before Justice Cunningham, Saturday afternoon, being a suit by a dress-maker to recover the value of her labor in maker to recover the value of her labor in naking a fashionable dress. The indy of fashion being anxious to eclipse all her up-per-ten friends in the style and elegance of her attire, engaged the services of one of our most artistic dress makers to cut, fit, trim and make, the aforesaid garment. The material make, the aforesaid garment. The material was black silk, trimmed with britteles, velvet, lace and forty yards of satin. The dress was finished to her entire satisfaction, and she felt as proud as the Queen of Sheba starting out to see King Solomon. Her delight was, however, greatly lessened when the bill of the dress-maker came in. She was indignant beyond measure—seventy-five dollars for merely making and fitting a dress! Such extention was not to be borne, and she flatly referred was not to be borne, and she flatly retortion was not to be borne, and she flatly re-fused to liquidate. The dres-maker brought suit, and the fashionable lady employed two first class lawyers, determined to fight it

out to the end.

The lawyers advised her to compromise, and pay \$50, and she finally agreed to do so, but the dressmaker now put on the buckram, and refused to take a cent less than \$75. it would take a week to cut out the brittelles and two weeks to bind them, and the whole dress could not be made in less than a month. It was stated that the dressmakers of the city had different prices for their work; some charging according to their expenses for rent, etc., and some according to their reputation in the fashionable word. The mode of making a dress was described with great minuteness—how the entiting is done, the pletes turned down, the piping put on, the elegant contour given to the body, the flow of the skirt, and the tost ensemble to the bewitching garment.

garment.

The dress was shown in evidence, and was The dress was shown in evidence, and was handed and criticised, and the lawyers wraugled over it nutil daylight faded, and the gas was lighted, and still no decision was arrived at. The court was compelled to adjourn, and the fashionable lady gathered up her \$75 dress, and declaring she never expected to wear it, jumped into her carriage and went away.—St. Louis Democrat.

PROTECTION TO WIVES .- The Times has, with much humanity, invited public atten-tion to the case of Susannah Palmer, who has been convicted of wounding her husband with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. It was the old story—a respectable woman, with a host of children, striving to caru an honest livelihood, and a husband, who visited her occasionally for the purpose of brackless. with a host of children, striving to carn an honest livelihood, and a husband, who visited her occasionally for the purpose of knocking her down, selling her goods and drinking the money. The woman, in a fit of passion stabbed the man. With the nature of her act we (Law Journal) have nothing to do. But what deserves attention is the fact that this woman never seems to have known that she could obtain from the law any protection for her person or her savings. Here is pretty strong evidence that the law on this matter is not understood by the only classes of society for whose henefit it could possibly have been intended, because the ignorance of it must have prevailed among the neighbors of the woman. She indeed thought that her only resource was ferre patigue. Yet the statue protecting her was passed in the year 1857. The truth is that the law has not struck at the root of these gigantic evils. This case is not an insolated one; on the contrary, it is only an example of thousands in Loudon alone. The remedy is to be found in that which we have again and again advocated, namely, the abolition of the control of the husband over the property of the wife. If such a law was made, the most poor and simple would appreciate their rights, as everything would be reduced to a mere question of meum and fusum, a matter intelligible to the meanest intellects.—London Fuper.

THE PROPER COMMAND.—If the Mayflower had landed at Plymouth Church, instead of Plymouth Rock, what would have been the proper command for the captain to give?

Reach her of course.

Novel.—The following novel intimation appears at the end of a recent invitation to a wedding—"No cards! No cake! No wine! No kissing the bride!"

A FIRST CIRCLE.-A seal ring.

THE SILVER CITIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA

The Silver Cities of Central America.

E. G. Squier, a writer in Pulnam's Magazine, handles with much ability the evidence of various imperfectly explored mysteries in Central America, adding his own personal observations to those of travelers like Stephens, Morelet, Count Woldeck, etc. At the close of his article he thus disposes of the priestly tales of a hidden capital, instrous with precious metals, which has been supposed to exist east of Chiapa, in the stronghold of the never conquered Lacandones:

It was in the region of the Lacandones that the cura of Quiche affirmed to Mr. Stephens he had seen, from the heights of Quesaltenango, the white walls of great cities glistening like silver in the sun. The notion of such living cities, rivaling Palenque and Nayapan, in the district referred to, is not peculiar to one part of the country, but prevails also in Chiapa and Fucatan. On the 3d of Angust, 1849, the Secretary of State of Chiapa, addressed an official letter to the prefect of the department of Chillon, bordering on the district of Lacandon, statling that he had been informed that in the vicinity of San Carios Nacariou, beyond the Stera de la Pimienta, a great city had been discovered, in the distance with large edifices, and many cattle in its pastures; and that although there appeared no road to it, yet it was supposed that it could not be more than two days distant. He therefore ordered the prefect to make all possible efforts to reach the city and to report the result to his office in San Cristobal. But as nothing further was ever heard of the discovery, it is to be presumed that the city could not be found by the prefect.

Nor, in fact, is there any good reason for

was ever heard of the discovery, it is to be presumed that the city could not be found by the prefect.

Nor, in fact, is there any good reason for supposing that such cities do exist. For although the Lacandone's and Itzaes spoke the same language with the Mayas of Yucatan, and probably the same with the builders of Palenque and Copan, yet everything connected with their history and character proves them to have been considerably below the other families of the same stock in the degree of their civilization. Whether the Tzendals, the Mayas, Quiches, Zutugils, and Kachiquels were familles of the same origin, who had reached a higher stage of development; or the Itzaes, Lacandones, Manches, and others, were the degenerate offshoots from these, may be a question; but the presumption strongly is, that, with the disruption of the ancient Toltecan empire, of which Palangue was probably, at one time, the capital, various fragments were thrown off, and driven by force of circumstances into remote districts, where, in the coarse of time, they developed peculiar characteristies of their own. At any rate, the earliest accounts of the Lacandones represent them as a relatively barbarous if not a nomadic race, strongly con-At any rate, the carriest accounts of the La-candones represent them as a relatively bar-barous if not a nomadic race, strongly con-trasting with the more advanced and polished nations above coumerated, although, so far as language is concerned, betraying an inti-mate relationship with them. In Peten, the

as language is concerned, betraying an intimate relationship with them. In Peten, the
Itzaes built temples and other edifices, closely resembling those of Yucatan, but less in
size, and somewhat ruder in construction,
such as we might expect to find in the
weaker efforts of a colony. But in Lacandon
we have no account of such structures in the
towns reduced by the Spaniards; nor does it
appear that the temples of its people were
more remarkable than their private houses,
or differed from them except in size.
We are compelled, therefore, to resign the
traditions of great cities with white walls of
stone, covered over with mysterious symbols,
and with steps crowded with the worshippers of a primitive religion, to the poet and
romancer, or surrender them as the appropriate property of enterprising exploiters of
suppositious Azetic children. The fact of
the existence of a frontier people, in the
heart of Central America, of the same stock
with its most advanced and powerful nations,
and with character, babits religion, and conheart of Central America, of the same stock with its most advanced and powerful nations, and with character, habits, religion, and gov-ernment, little, if at all, changed from what they were at the period of the Discovery, is one sufficiently interesting in itself. It re-quires none of the "pomp and circum-stance" of gorgeous speculation to draw it to the attention of the student and adventurer, who may find here a more interesting and important field of research and investi-gation than among the desert-snows and ice-bergs of the poles, or among the sables sava-ges of Ethiopia.

THE following is the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States reversing the decision of the State Court of New York, adjudging that when a contract calls for coin. it is not satisfied by the payment of Legal

"Frederick Bronson, executor, etc., vs. Peter Bodes.—This is an appeal from a judg-ment of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York holding that a tender of Treasury notes for the satisfaction of a mortgage made in 1851, by its terms to be satisfied in gold and silver coin, was sufficient. The tender was made in January, 1855, when \$1 in coin was equal to \$2.25 in legal tender notes, and, the tender being refused, action was com-menced to compel the cancellation of the mortgage. The Supreme Court of the State subsequently adjudged the mortgage paid, and required it to be satisfied of record, hold-ing the tender to have been sufficient. The Court of Appeals affirm that judgement and the affirmance is here for review. The The case was a very mass.

The case was a very mass.

Peacock appeared as a counsel for the onemaker, and Messrs. Gareache and Meade for
the lady of fashion. The court room was
filled with a crowd of female witnesses.

Some fourteen dressmakers were sworn, and
their testimony was as a morning gown—no
two of them agreed. One said she was familiar with such work, and made dresses for
fashionables, and \$15 was a fair price for such
a dress; another thought \$75 was cheap;
a the made in three days,
but they were essentially unlike in nature.

The coined dollar was a piece of gold or sil

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The coined dollar was a piece of gold or sil The coined dollar was a piece of gold or silver of a certain degree of purity and weight The note dollar was a promise to pay a coined dollar but not on demand, nor at any fixed time, nor was it convertible into a coined dollar. It was impossible in the nature of things, that these two dollars should be equivalents of each other, nor did the Carrency Act purport to make them so. There were then two descriptions of currency issued by the same Government, and contracts to pay either were equally sanctioned by law. No question can be made as to this fact; doubt concerning it can only spring fact; doubt concerning it can only sprin from that confusion of ideas which alway from that confusion of ideas which always attends the introduction of varying and un-certain measures of value into circulation as money. In the absence of any specific con-trol, for the payment of coin legal tender notes may be sufficient tender, but it is clear to the Court that express contracts for the payments of coined dollars can only be satisfied by the payment of coined dollars. They are not debts which may be satisfied by the tender of treasury notes. As to the judgements to be entered on contracts for the payment of coin. It is said, the difficulty relative to the contracts for the payment of coin. It is said, the difficulty relative ment of coin, it is said, the difficulty grises in the supposition that damages can be assessed in only one description of money; but where there are two kinds of currency provided by law it is necessary, in order to avoid ambiguity and prevent a failure of justice, to render judgement for coined money where the contract provides for payment in coined money. Where no specified description of money is made, judgements may be re-entered generally without such specification. Judgement below reversed.

Justice Miller dissented, holding that although it was the intention of the parties that gold should be paid, it was only so beent of coin, it is said, the difficulty ar

though it was the intention of the parties that gold should be paid, it was only so because gold was then the currency of the Government, the lawfal money of the United States, mentioned in the contract. There was nothing in the contract to make it differ from any other ordinary contract payable in dollars. When troscury notes became lawful money of the United States, their tender was sufficient to discharge the contract, and within its terms and within the understanding and intention of the parties. This decision in no way effects the legal tender cases argued by Potter and the Attorney General at the present term of the Court, although reargued at the time of the argument of those cases.

A Foregree Man.—An oblivious gentleman called upon the city clerk a few days since, for a license, but when questioned had forgotten the name of his intended. He sat down and scratched his head for a time, but in vain; he could not bring it to mind. At last, he ciphered out that her last name was—but could not remember any more of the desired information. The clerk gently suggested that he retire and make the necessary inquiries. Waking from his dreamy state, he thought it might be a good plan, and accordingly mizzled, to find the lady and bliss, if he did not forget on the way what he was after.

### SUGAR & MOLASSES.



Sugar and Molasses CROP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN quantities to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN,

## ONOMEA PLANTATION.

Sugar and Molasses-Crop 1869 COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTIties to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN,

#### PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION. Sugar and Molasses-Crop 1869

COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTI-WALKER & ALLEN,

#### MAKEE PLANTATION.

New Crop of Sugar & Molasses Now coming in, and for sale in

#### WAILUKU PLANTATION.

NEW CROP NOW COMING IN. FOR Sale in quantities to suit purchasers, C. BREWER & CO.,

#### CHOICE SUGAR

FROM KAALARA AND LAIR PLANTA-TIONS, now coming in and for sale by THEO. H. DAVIES,

#### AT THE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY On Fort Street, MAY BE SEEN THE VIEWS taken Lava Flow at Kahuku,

And the Effects of the Late Earthquake at Walohinu, Kau. Views of Kilanea and other places. Also Cards f the Kings, Queens, Chiefs, etc., all for sale at low frees. Also, Oval and Square Frames of all sizes, thich will be sold cheep.

H. L. CHASE. H. L. CHASE

PUNALUU RICE. No. 1 and COOLIE RICE always on hand and for sale by 1-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. BEST ENGLISH Boiled Paint Oil.

BOLLES & CO. BEST PAMILY PORK,

per loLANI, in ½ and ¼ barrels. For sale
by (1-3m) BOLLES 4 CO.

HUNT'S HANDLED AXES. Best quality. For sale by the case or re-(1-3m) BOLLES & CO.

ROSENDALE CEMENT, the genuine article, per IOLANL by (1-2m BOLLE

STEERING OARS, 22 feet in length. For sale by 1-3m BOLLES & CO. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

#### BOLLES & CO Cotton Canvas,

A MERICAN MANUFACTURE. For Sale by [1-3m] BOLLES & CO.

## Supreme Court---In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Mary Goldstone, (formerly Mary Miller) of Honolulu, late

Droper Application having been made to the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by James Goldstone, the Administrator upon this Estate, foldstone, the Australia of his accounts and an-for an examination of his accounts and an-charge from responsibility as Administrator, and for a decree of Court awarding the Real Estate to himself, in default of other heirs ap-mearing to claum any part. And the Court has rablic notice of this pearing to claim any part. And the Court baving ordered that due public notice of this application be made in the HAWAHAN GAZETTE for the space of six months, therefore he it known to all parties concerned, such as credi-tors and next of kin, that this matter, with all objections thereto, will be heard by the said Chief Justice at his Chambers in the Court House, Hanolulu, on the 13th day of April, A. S. 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. N. 39-6m L. McCULLY, Clerk.

## Administrator's Notice.

Estate of FRANK MOLTENO, late of Hono lulu, Master Mariner, deceased.

ALL CREDITORS of the above nam-ed deceased party are hereby notified to present their claims, duly authenticated and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, to the subscriber, at his office, in the Court House, in the city of Honolulu, within six months from the day of the publication hereof, or they will be forever barred. STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS,

Honolulu, March 27th, 1869.

# Administrator's Notice.

LL PERSONS having any claims A LL PERSONS having any claims against the Estate of S. P. NOHEA, deceased, are requested to present them to the undersigned within six months from date, or they will be forever barred.

A. P. JUDD. Honolulu, April 6th, 1869.—12-4t

## Assignees' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the Estate of WALKER, ALLEN & CO., that a final dividend will be paid to them on and after Monday, the 21 of April inst., at the Bank of Bishop & Co. C. R. BISHOP, J. W. AUSTIN,

Assignees. Honolulu, April 13, 1869 .- 13-24

## Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of The Will of the late HERMANN HILLE-BRAND, hereby notifies all parties indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, to make mmediate payment to him, and all parties having claims against the said Estate, are hereby notified to present the same, duly authenticated and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, within six months from this date, or they will be forever barred.

WM. HILLEBRAND.

Honolulu, April 7th, 1869.—12-44

## NOTICE.

DE IT KNOWN, to all holders of Property, (real and personal, not already disposed of.) belonging to the Estate of the late Hon. L. Hasleies, that the undersigned requests them to make an exhibit of the same to my agent, W. P. Stevenson.

CHARLES KANAINA.

Honolulu, Feb. 18, 1859.-6-3m

## NOTICE.

biles, if he did not forget on the way what he was after.

Monmosism.—Brigham Young wants all the people to coolease Mormonism. As the Cockney would say, that is a hwy-ly proposition.

LIEREBY NOTIFY all persons, that under a Power of Attorney, duly recorded, I alone am authorized to execute beeds, Leases, and Contracts, affecting the Real and Personal Estate of Queen Dowager KALAMA, to collect her rents and dues, and to transact all and every matter of business affecting her interests.

5-3m CHARLES 19

## LEGAL NOTICES.

#### MARSHAL'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Execution, DY VIRTUE of a writ of Execution, issued by the Honorable Elishs H. Allen, which of Justice of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands, upon a judgment against J. W. Kaapu, Defendant in Execution, in favor of J. I. Dowsett and M. C. Monsarrat, Plaintiffs in Execution, for \$153.51, and second Execution against said J. W. Kaapu, Defendant in Execution, in favor of J. Kaona, Plaintiff in Execution, for \$177.40, I have levied upon and shall expose for sale to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 6th day of May next, at 12 o'clock Noon, in front of the Court House, in the town of Honolulu, island of Oahu, all right, title and interest of the said J. W. Kaspu, in and to the following discribed property situated in South Kona, Hawaii, viz: Apana 1—E hoomaka ma ke kihi Kom. a e holo, Ak. 29° 15' Hik. 3.10 kh. ma ka min o ke knonohiki, Hem. 68° 45' Kik. 3.00 kh. ma ke knonohiki, Hem. 68° 45' Kik. 3.00 kh. ma ka aina o ke konohiki, Hem. 58° 35' Hik. 1.60 kh. ma ka aina o ke konohiki, Hem. 38° 30' Kom. 2.00 kh. ma ka aina o ke aio, Ak. 77° Kom 4.46 kh. ma ka aina o ke konohiki, a hi-ki i kahi i hoomakai i loko o keia apana aina

Apana 2—E hoomaka ma ke kihi Hik. Hem. a e holo, Ak. 30° 35' Hik. 1.08 kh. ma ke alanui, Hem. 87° 15' Kom. 1.74 kh. ma ke alanui, Hem. 7° 30' Kom. 1.36 kh. ma ke alanui, Hem. 7° 30' Kom. 1.36 kh. ma ke alanui, Ak. 79° Hik. 188 kh. pahale o kamahine a hiki e kahi i hoomaka'i i loko o keta pahale be 2.10 eka. Apana 3—E hoomaka ma ke kihi Kom, a e

holo, Hem. 34° 30′ Hik. 2.85 kh. ma ka aina nhpuni, Ak. 57° 15′ Hik. 11.18 kh. ma ka aina aupuni, Ak. 53° 15′ Kom. 4.00 kh. ma ka aina aupuni, Hem. 49° 45′ Kom. 11.20 kh. ma ka a kaaka a hiki i kahi i hoomakai i loko o keia aupuni aina 3 8-10 eka.

Apana 4—18 hoomaka ma ke kihi Ak. a e holo, Hem. 12° 12' Hik, 1.33 kh. ma ke kai,

Hem. 82° Kom. 1.50 kh. ma ka sina aupuni, Ak. 3° Kom 1.42 kh. ma ka sina aupuni, Ak. 88° 30' Hik. 1.30 hh. ma ke kai, a hiki i kahi i hoomakai i loko o keia pahale he 2-10 eka. Unless said judgments, interests, costs of suit, and my fees and commissions be previously satisfied.

W. C. PARKE, Marshal of Hawaiian Islands. Honolulu, April 3d, 1869.—12-4t

## Supreme Court.

In the matter of the bankruptey of Walker Allen & Co., of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, voluntary bankrupts. DROPER application having been I made to the Honorable Alfred S. Hart-well, Justice of the Supreme Court, by Chas. R. Bishop and James W. Austin, Esq'rs, As-

signees of the Estate of Walker, Allen & Co., Oahu, for the settlement of the accounts of said Estate, and a discharge from further responsibility in the premises. Notice is here-by given to oil persons whom it may concern, that WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing the application aforesaid, and all objections that may be offer-ed thereto, at the Chambers of the said Justice, in the Court House, Honolula

L. McCULLY, Clerk of Supreme Court. Honolulu, April 19th 1869.—13-3t

# Supreme Court--- In Probate.

In the matter of the proof of the Will of John P. Hughes, of Honolalu, Island of Oahu, deceased.

DPOPER application having been PPOPER application having been made to the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by the Honorable James W. Austin, Executor under the Will, for probate of the Will of John P. Hughes, of Honolulu, Cahu, late deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that SATURDAY, the 24th day of April inst, at 10 e'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing proof of said Will, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.

WM. HUMPHREYS,
Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.

Deputy Clerk Supreme Court. Honolulu, April 3d, 1869.—12-3t

## NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of George E. Tucker, of Kaupakuea, Hilo, Island of Hawaii, late deceased.

DROPER application having been I made to the undersigned, one of the Cir-cuit Judges of the 3d Judicial Circuit, by Paalus Tucker, for letters of administration upon the Estate of George E. Tucker, of Kaupakuea, Hilo, Hawaii, late deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may con-cern, that THURSDAY, the 20th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing the applica-tion for letters of administration aforesaid, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House, in the town of Hilo.

F. S. LYMAN F. S. LYMAN, Circuit Judge 3d J. C. Hilo, Hawaii, March 30, 1860.—13-4t

## Supreme Court---In Probate. In the matter of the proof of the Will of John Kellett, of Hanalei, Island of Kanai,

deceased. PROPER application having been made to the Honorable James W. Austin, Justice of the Supreme Court, by Duneau Mc-Bryde, Executor under the Will, for probate of the Will of John Kellett, of Hanalei, Kauai, late deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that TUES-DAY, the 27th day of April, inst., at 10 clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour ap-pointed for hearing proof of said Will, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the

Court House, in the town of Honolulu. WM. HUMPHREYS. Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court. Honolulu, April 5th, 1869.-12-3t

# Supreme Court of Hawaiian

Islands.

TO JAMES C. KING, A. S. DALZELL and H. LEIDING, lately doing business in the City of San Francisco, State of Califor-nia, under the firm name and style of J. C.

in the City of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name and style of J. C. King & Co., Greeting:

You are hereby commanded by order of the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in case you shall file written answer before the FIFTH DAY OF JULY NEXT, to be and appear before the said Court, at the July term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, on Monday, the fifth day of July next, at time o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Charles Luling and William Toel, doing business in the City and State of New York, under the name and style of Charles Luling & Co., Plaintiffs, should not be awarded them pursuant to their complaint now on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, wherein they claim of you, the Defendants, the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars, for money had and received to their use. And the said Plaintiff further set forth, that Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co., of Honolulu, are in possession of certain goods and effects of the Defendants, and pray for process of this Court to cite them as trustees of the Defendants, to appear on or before

goods and effects of the Defendants, and pray for process of this Court to cite them as trus-tees of the Defendants, to appear on or before the aforesaid fifth day of July.

And proof having been made to the satis-faction of the said Unief Justice that the De-fendants are not now resident in this King-dom, sumsons is ordered, to be made by pub-lication, as by the statute in such case pro-vided.

L. McCULLY, Clerk of Supreme Court. Honolulu, March 23d, 1869,—12-3m

## Assignee's Notice.

of Hanalei, Kauai, made an assignment of their property to me, the undersigned, on the 15th day of February, 1869. I hereby notify all persons having claims against said Estate to present the same forthwith, and all persons indebted, to make immediate payment. WHEREAS, HATFIELD & MARKLE,

DUNCAN MCRRYDE

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### FAMILY DRUG STORE.

J. M. SMITH & CO., HAVE RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIV-

Sands' Sarsaparilla, Townsend's do.,
Ayers' do., Bristol's do., Shakors' do.,
Boot do., Ayers' Cherry Pectoral,
Balsam for the Lungs, Balsam of Wild Cherry, Hypophosphites of Lime a Soda, Compound Extract of Bachu, Capsules,
Thorn's Extract, Croseman's Specific,
Pills and Ointments, of various kinds,
Liniments, Plasters, Pectoral Fumigators,
Sponges, Hamburg Tea, Lily White,
Fumigating Pastils, Trusses,
J. R. Gook's Nipples, Nipple Shields,
Lubin's and Pinsud's Extracts,
Toilet Articles, Lip Salve,
detable Pencils, a New Invention, ndelible Pencils, a New Invention

Hair Restorers and Dressings. Syringes, Leeches, etc., etc., etc. Brugs of all kinds, Corner of Fort and Hotel streets.

## PIANOS TUNED.

PIANOS and other Musical Instruments Tunid and Repaired, by CHARLES DERBY, at the Hawaiian Theatre Lessons given on the Plane & Guitar.

The best of references given. [51-196

# R.R.R. PILLS

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS - Dose - For Regulating the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, and Kidneys, Ose Pill at Night. For Obstinate Diseases and Chronic complaints 4 to 6—every 24 hours. As a Dinner Pill, one Pill one hour before dining will ensure a good appetite, and healthy digestion.

Dr. RADWAY'S PILLS are COMPOUNDED FROM VEGE-TABLE EXTRACTS, Conted with Sweet Gum, and are the best, quickest, and safest Purga-tive, Aperient. Anti-Billous and Cutharite Medicine known to

Cathartic Medicine known to Medical Science. One of Dr. Radway's Pills con-One of Dr. Radway's Pilis contains more of the active principle of cure, and will act quicker on the Liver, Bowels, Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder, Blood, &c., than four or six of the ordinary common Purgative Cathartic Pilis sold under various names, or than ten grains of Blue Mass.

TRUE COMFORT FOR THE AGED AND OTHERS AFFLICTED WITH COS-TIVENESS AND PARALYSIS OF THE BOWELS.

ONE TO THREE OF RADWAY'S PILLS once in 24 hours will secure regular evacua-tions from the bowels. Persons who for 20 years have not enjoyed a natural stool, and have been compelled to use openious, have been cured by a few doses of Railway's Pills.

#### READ THIS.

New Albany, Ind., March 12, 1867. New Albany, Ind., March 12, 1867.

For forty years I have been afflicted with costiveness, and for the last twenty was compelled daily to resort to injections to secure an evacuation. In December last I commenced the use of Raiway's Pills. After taking a few doses, my liver, stomach, and bowels were restored to their natural strength and duties. I have now a regular movement once a day, and, although 80 years of age, feel as hearty and strong as I did 40 years ago.

Dr. Radway, N. Y. Thos. REDPATH, J. P.

MECHANICAL DISEASES. Persons engaged in Paints, Minerals, Plumbers, Type Setters, Goldbenters, Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the bowels; to guard against this, take a dose of Radway's Pills once or twice

## DR. RADWAY'S PILLS CURE ALL

DISEASES Of the Stomach, Liver, Bowof the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Pites, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera.—One to six boxes warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious Drugs.

Dr. Radway's Pills sold by all Druggists and Country Mer-

#### chants. Price, 25 Cents.

HIGH ENDORSEMENT FROM THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PRUSSIA.

# DR. RADWAY

in receipt of an important official docu-ment, signed by the Professors of the Medical College of Breslau, Prussia, embodying the result of an

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS. RADWAY'S REQUIATING PILLS.

"The Faculty of the College state in their report that ofter a carrful and minute examination, they have the honor to state that "the pills are not only free from every substance injurious to health, but are composed wholly of substances and elements promotive of digestion, and certain at the same time to act favorably upon the nervous system, &c., &c. They state, further, that the injurious rumors set affoat by the Prussian apothecaries originated "in a mean spirit of trade jealousy, excited by the great celebrity attained by the Pills within a very brief period."

Signed on behalf of the College,

Signed on behalf of the College, DR. PHIL THEOBALD WERNER. Director of the Polytechnic Bureau, DR. HESSE, First Assistant,

## INDICESTION !

In cases where natural evac difficult to secure, and a quick discharge is essential, take six of Radway's Pills and pulessential, take six of Hadway's Pills and pulverine them,—take the pill powder in water or preserves,—in half an hour they will operate. We have known the most distressing pains of Gastritis, Billous Cholic, Inflammation, Congestion, &c., stopped, and the retained irritating humars expelled from the bowels in thirty minutes by this treatment. It is however, better in anronic cases to take the pills as they are, and let them gradually dissolve in the stomach. These Pills possess in the lighest degree cathartic, sperient, tonic, and dispharetic properties. They do do not weaken or debilitate the system or any of its organs, and will leave the bowels regular and healthy. They purify and equalize the circulation of the blood. No congestion or inflammation will occur while the system is under their influence. Price 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for one dollar.

#### For Sale by Redington & Co., San Francisco.

Crane & Brigham, San Prancisco R. H. McDonald & Co, San Prancisco, Justin Gates & Bro, Sacramento, And by all Druggists and Country 11] Morehants. |13